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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/598,550	09/05/2006	Guy Raebler	ICB0272	7206
113 7590 04/28/2009 GRIFFIN BUTLER WHISENHUNT & SZIPL LLP SUITE PH-1 2300 NINTH STREET SOUTH ARLINGTON, VA 222042396				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/598,550

Applicant(s)

RAEBER ET AL.

Examiner

SEAN KAYES

Art Unit

2833

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 3/2/09, 1/28/09, and 12/30/08.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 39, 41, 43, 46 and 47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 46-47 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 39 and 41-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-849)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 23, 25, 27-31, 33-39, and 41-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Plancon (US 7113450).
3. With respect to claim 23 Plancon discloses a watch including:
 - (a) a case (10 figure 1) containing a watch movement on which a dial is mounted, the watch movement including
 - o electronic circuits (figures 3-5) able to generate time signals to be sent to motor means (MD1-4, figure 4) controlling at least
 - o two analogue display members (18-26, figure 1), wherein the analogue display members are arranged above the dial (30, figure 1) to display current time in a time mode which is a first operating mode (column 5, lines 40-67 discuss wherein the watch operates in two modes and column 7 lines 7-10 state that the watch has standard minute, hour, and second hands for indicating time information); and the watch further including

- (b) a sensor (column 3, lines 10-16 and 120a-c, figure 5) for a physical magnitude, for periodic acquisition of value of the physical magnitude as a function of time in a second operating mode (column 5, lines 40-67 discuss wherein the watch operates in two modes), wherein the sensor (120a-c, figures 4-5) is connected to means (100-101, figure 1) for processing values capable of generating electric signals to storage means (102 and 104, figure 4) provided for storing values, wherein the watch has
- a historic mode which is a third operating mode (column 22, lines 26-36 discusses displaying stored information according to time) in which the processing means are arranged for generating control signals to be sent to the motor means for a display representative of stored values of the physical magnitude as a function of time so that at least a first analogue display member of the at least two analogue display members indicates, opposite suitable graduations of the watch, the value of a variable the change in which is linked to physical magnitude value, on condition that the variable does not give any indication relating to the time remaining before a decompression stop has to be made or any indication relating to a minimum depth not to be exceeded by a person wearing the electronic watch when coming up from a dive,
- when a second analogue display member of the at least two analogue display members is made to indicate information relating to a depth

(column 23, lines 8-22 states wherein at least one additional measured value is depth in a multipurpose embodiment).

Plancon does not explicitly states wherein first and second analogue display members display both time information in a time mode and physical magnitude information in another mode.

Plancon's two display hands are taught as being used for a plurality of different displays according to operation modes. The LCD's 43 figure 8d are changeable with the mode so that any desired display can be achieved. Physical magnitude modes are well known in the art, such as Plancon's heart rate and altitude modes. Time modes are similarly well known in the art of horology (time measurement).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to configure Plancon's current time hands to display diving information according to operating mode. The reason for doing so would be to provide a larger display. Another reason for doing so would have been to achieve a simplified design and reduced complexity. Another reason for doing so would have been to leave the additional scales unused for displaying other information simultaneously with the dive/time information, such as heart rate information (figure 9b).

4. With respect to claim 25 Plancon teaches the watch according to claim 23, wherein in said historic mode (column 22, lines 26-36) said processing

means (101, figure 4) are further arranged for generating signals to be sent to said motor means (Md1-Md4 figure 1) so that said at least two analogue display members remain superposed (Figure 9a depicts the regular time display hands superposed over the historic sensor display, 22 figure 9a).

5. With respect to claim 27 Plancon discloses

- (a) a case (10 figure 1) containing a watch movement on which a dial is mounted, the watch movement including
 - o electronic circuits (figures 3-5) able to generate time signals to be sent to motor means (MD1-4 figure 4) controlling at least
 - o two analogue display members (18-26 figure 1), wherein the analogue display members are arranged above the dial (30 figure 1) to display current time in a time mode which is a first operating mode (column 5 lines 40-67 discuss wherein the watch operates in two modes and column 7 lines 7-10 state that the watch has standard minute, hour, and second hands for indicating time information); and the watch further including
- (b) a sensor (column 3 lines 10-16 and 120a-c figure 5) for a physical magnitude, for periodic acquisition of value of the physical magnitude as a function of time in a second operating mode (column 5 lines 40-67 discuss wherein the watch operates in two modes), wherein the sensor (120a-c figures 4-5) is connected to means (100-101 figure 1) for

- processing values capable of generating electric signals to storage means (102 and 104 figure 4) provided for storing values, wherein the watch has
- a historic mode which is a third operating mode (column 22, lines 26-36 discusses displaying stored information according to time) in which the processing means are arranged for generating control signals to be sent to the motor means for a display representative of stored values of the physical magnitude as a function of time so that at least a first analogue display member of the at least two analogue display members indicates, opposite suitable graduations of the watch, the value of a variable the change in which is linked to physical magnitude value, on condition that the variable does not give any indication relating to the time remaining before a decompression stop has to be made or any indication relating to a minimum depth not to be exceeded by a person wearing the electronic watch when coming up from a dive,
 - when a second analogue display member of the at least two analogue display members is made to indicate information relating to a depth (column 23 lines 8-22 states wherein at least one additional measured value is depth in a multipurpose embodiment), and
 - wherein in said historic mode (column 22 lines 26-36), said processing means (101 figure 4) are further arranged for generating signals to be sent to said motor means so that at a given instant the second analogue display member indicates elapsed time (hand 24 displays the time

information, lines 35-36, column 22) since the start of acquisition of value of physical magnitude (lines 31-35, column 22) as a function of time, whereas said first analogue display member indicates value of said variable at said instant.

Plancon does not explicitly states wherein first and second analogue display members display both time information in a time mode and physical magnitude information in another mode.

Plancon's two display hands are taught as being used for a plurality of different displays according to operation modes. The LCD's 43 figure 8d are changeable with the mode so that any desired display can be achieved. Physical magnitude modes are well known in the art, such as Plancon's heart rate and altitude modes. Time modes are similarly well known in the art of horology (time measurement).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to configure Plancon's current time hands to display diving information according to operating mode. The reason for doing so would be to provide a larger display. Another reason for doing so would have been to achieve a simplified design and reduced complexity. Another reason for doing so would have been to leave the additional scales unused for displaying other information simultaneously with the dive/time information, such as heart rate information (figure 9b).

6. With respect to claim 28 Plancon discloses the device
 - (a) a case (10, figure 1) containing a watch movement on which a dial is mounted, the watch movement including
 - o electronic circuits (figures 3-5) able to generate time signals to be sent to motor means (MD1-4 figure 4) controlling at least
 - o two analogue display members (18-26, figure 1), wherein the analogue display members are arranged above the dial (30 figure 1) to display current time in a time mode which is a first operating mode (column 5 lines 40-67 discuss wherein the watch operates in two modes and column 7 lines 7-10 state that the watch has standard minute, hour, and second hands for indicating time information); and the watch further including
 - (b) a sensor (column 3, lines 10-16 and 120a-c, figure 5) for a physical magnitude, for periodic acquisition of value of the physical magnitude as a function of time in a second operating mode (column 5, lines 40-67 discuss wherein the watch operates in two modes), wherein the sensor (120a-c, figures 4-5) is connected to means (100-101, figure 1) for processing values capable of generating electric signals to storage means (102 and 104, figure 4) provided for storing values, wherein the watch has
 - a historic mode which is a third operating mode (column 22, lines 26-36 discusses displaying stored information according to time) in which the

processing means are arranged for generating control signals to be sent to the motor means for a display representative of stored values of the physical magnitude as a function of time so that at least a first analogue display member of the at least two analogue display members indicates, opposite suitable graduations of the watch, the value of a variable the change in which is linked to physical magnitude value, on condition that the variable does not give any indication relating to the time remaining before a decompression stop has to be made or any indication relating to a minimum depth not to be exceeded by a person wearing the electronic watch when coming up from a dive,

- when a second analogue display member of the at least two analogue display members is made to indicate information relating to a depth (column 23 lines 8-22 states wherein at least one additional measured value is depth in a multipurpose embodiment), and
- wherein the device includes additional means for calculating value (column 22 lines 26-36) of a second variable from said measured value of physical magnitude, wherein said processing means is arranged for generating signals to be sent to said motor means so that the second analogue display member indicates at each instant, in said historic mode, the value of said second variable corresponding to the value of said variable displayed by said first analogue display member. (In the embodiment discussed in lines 26-36 of column 22 blood pressure

and/or respiration correspond to the first analogue display value of heart rate.)

Plancon does not explicitly states wherein first and second analogue display members display both time information in a time mode and physical magnitude information in another mode.

Plancon's two display hands are taught as being used for a plurality of different displays according to operation modes. The LCD's 43 figure 8d are changeable with the mode so that any desired display can be achieved. Physical magnitude modes are well known in the art, such as Plancon's heart rate and altitude modes. Time modes are similarly well known in the art of horology(time measurement).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to configure Plancon's current time hands to display diving information according to operating mode. The reason for doing so would be to provide a larger display. Another reason for doing so would have been to achieve a simplified design and reduced complexity. Another reason for doing so would have been to leave the additional scales unused for displaying other information simultaneously with the dive/time information, such as heart rate information (figure 9b).

7. With respect to claim 29 Plancon teaches the watch according to claim 23, wherein said sensor is a magnetic field sensor (the embodiment of figure 11

teaches a magnetic sensor; column 18 line 64 through column 19 line 6), wherein in said historic mode, said processing means are arranged for generating signals to be sent to said motor means so that said at least two analogue display members are aligned so as to indicate magnetic north. (When the device is oriented in the North direction, the two analog hands are aligned, figure 11.)

Plancon does not explicitly state wherein first and second analogue display members display both time information in a time mode and physical magnitude information in another mode.

Plancon's two display hands are taught as being used for a plurality of different displays according to operation modes. The LCD's 43 figure 8d are changeable with the mode so that any desired display can be achieved. Physical magnitude modes are well known in the art, such as Plancon's heart rate and altitude modes. Time modes are similarly well known in the art of horology (time measurement).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to configure Plancon's current time hands to display diving information according to operating mode. The reason for doing so would be to provide a larger display. Another reason for doing so would have been to achieve a simplified design and reduced complexity. Another reason for doing so would have been to leave the additional scales unused for displaying other

information simultaneously with the dive/time information, such as heart rate information (figure 9b).

8. With respect to claim 30 Plancon teaches the watch according to claim 23, wherein said sensor is an ambient pressure sensor (column 23, lines 8-22).

9. With respect to claim 31 Plancon teaches the watch according to claim 30, wherein said first analogue display member indicates a measured depth (column 23, lines 8-22).

10. With respect to claim 33 Plancon teaches the watch according to claim 30, wherein said first analogue display member indicates a measured altitude (figure 10).

11. With respect to claim 34 Plancon teaches the watch according to claim 33, wherein said second analogue display member (depicted in figure 10) indicates an altitude difference value (the indicated altitude value is the altitude different between the measured altitude and sea level). Additionally column 22 line 66 through column 23 line 3 discusses setting the altitude relative to a user set reference point.

12. With respect to claim 35 Plancon teaches the watch according to claim 30, wherein said first analogue display member indicates a substantially instantaneous altitude variation speed (the speed is at least depicted by the rate of change of the altitude indicator).

13. With respect to claim 36 Plancon teaches the watch according to claim 35, wherein additional means are provided for generating signals to be sent to said control means so that said second analogue display member further indicates, in said historic mode and at a given instant, a mean altitude variation speed calculated over a predefined period of time preceding said given instant. (The embodiment of figure 10 indicates altitude information. Column 12 lines 15-27 discuss wherein the measured value is measured periodically and the subsequent calculation.)

14. With respect to claim 37 Plancon teaches the watch according to claim 23, wherein the watch includes a temperature sensor (figure 10 depicts indication of measured temperature) for measuring a physical magnitude representative of ambient temperature, said electronic circuits being capable of storing measurements of said temperature sensor (column 15, lines 3-12 discuss replacing or supplementing the heart rate measurement with a temperature measurement) to generate electric signals to be sent to said motor

means so that one of said at least two analogue display members indicates temperature value in said historic mode (column 22 lines 26-36).

Plancon does not explicitly states wherein first and second analogue display members display both time information in a time mode and physical magnitude information in another mode.

Plancon's two display hands are taught as being used for a plurality of different displays according to operation modes. The LCD's 43 figure 8d are changeable with the mode so that any desired display can be achieved. Physical magnitude modes are well known in the art, such as Plancon's heart rate and altitude modes. Time modes are similarly well known in the art of horology (time measurement).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to configure Plancon's current time hands to display diving information according to operating mode. The reason for doing so would be to provide a larger display. Another reason for doing so would have been to achieve a simplified design and reduced complexity. Another reason for doing so would have been to leave the additional scales unused for displaying other information simultaneously with the dive/time information, such as heart rate information (figure 9b).

15. With respect to claim 38 Plancon teaches the watch according to claim 23, wherein in said second operating mode, said processing means (101, figure

4) are arranged for generating signals to be sent to said motor means (MD1-MD4) so that, during the course of said acquisition of the value of the physical magnitude, the display of the device is identical to the current time displayed by the at least two analogue members in the time mode (the operation of the device in time mode and the second mode does not change the appearance of the hands and/or dial).

Plancon does not explicitly states wherein first and second analogue display members display both time information in a time mode and physical magnitude information in another mode.

Plancon's two display hands are taught as being used for a plurality of different displays according to operation modes. The LCD's 43 figure 8d are changeable with the mode so that any desired display can be achieved. Physical magnitude modes are well known in the art, such as Plancon's heart rate and altitude modes. Time modes are similarly well known in the art of horology (time measurement).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to configure Plancon's current time hands to display diving information according to operating mode. The reason for doing so would be to provide a larger display. Another reason for doing so would have been to achieve a simplified design and reduced complexity. Another reason for doing so would have been to leave the additional scales unused for displaying other

information simultaneously with the dive/time information, such as heart rate information (figure 9b.)

16. With respect to claim 39 Plancon teaches the watch according to claim 23, wherein in said second operating mode, said processing means are arranged for generating signals to be sent to said motor means so that said first analogue display member displays the value of said variable substantially in real time. (Column 22, lines 37-54 discusses an alarm function for indicating that a current measurement for the heart rate is outside a defined range, thus entailing that the second operation mode indicates information in real time.)

17. With respect to claim 41 Plancon teaches the watch according to claim 23, wherein said electronic circuits are arranged for periodically storing said measured values in said second operating mode. (Column 17, line 27-30 states that the stored data correlates to predefined increments. More generally, the discrete and non-continuous nature of electronic memories such as 102 and 104, figure 4, entails that the stored data is inherently stored periodically and not continuously.)

18. With respect to claim 42 Plancon teaches the watch according to claim 41, wherein said electronic circuits are arranged for altering the storage

interval of said measured values as a function of the actual duration of said acquisition of the value of the physical magnitude (the interval of duration for storing data is inherently correlated to the amount of time spent recording the data).

19. With respect to claim 43 Plancon teaches the watch according to claim 23, wherein the watch further includes a liquid crystal display (column 16, lines 44-58 and figure 8d) for displaying complementary information to indications provided by said at least two analogue display means.

Response to Arguments

20. Applicant's arguments filed 1/28/09 and 12/30/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

21. Applicant asserts that the examiner's use of Official Notice is improper. This argument is not persuasive. Nowhere in the action do the words "official notice" appear, apart or in conjunction. The whole of the evidentiary basis for the grounds of rejection resides solely in the Plancon reference. The comment, time modes are similarly well known in the art of horology (time measurement), has support in the Plancon reference. Plancon discloses a minute, second, and hour hand (20, 21, and 18 figure 1). These hands have a mode of operation wherein time information is indicated in minutes, seconds, and hours. No reliance upon "official notice" is required. Plancon teaches a time mode.

Plancon teaches a physical magnitude mode. Plancon teaches using analogue display hands for indicating different information, using the same hands according to a user selective mode. These elements when combined with the reasoning and rational set forth in the grounds of rejection form the basis for the obviousness rejection under 35 USC 103.

It is additionally noted that applicant concedes that Plancon teaches a time indicating mode. See last line of applicant's argument, page 16 dated 12/30/2008.

22. Applicant asserts that there is no legitimate reason to modify the reference. This argument is not persuasive. Plancon sets forth the rational of facilitate multiple modes using a common display means. Column 17 line 61 though column 18 line 12 discuss the embodiment wherein the backdrop LCD facilitates differing scales so that the analogue display used in conjunction therewith can be operable according to a plurality of different modes. Motivation and considerations involved with providing multi-mode devices are set forth therein by Plancon. The grounds of rejection further discuss various reasons and considerations pertaining to the combination.

23. Applicant asserts that Plancon teaches away from the claimed invention because "Plancon repeatedly discloses using time indicating hands for no other

mode than the time indicating mode." This argument is not persuasive. Not teaching a thing is not the same thing as teaching away.

References must be considered in their entirety - W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc. v. Garlock, Inc., 721 F.2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 851 (1984).

24. Applicant asserts that Plancon does not teach a historic mode related to physical magnitudes. This argument is not persuasive. The examples of heart rate and blood pressure are physical magnitudes. Applicant further notes that Plancon teaches embodiments including water pressure.

25. Applicant asserts that there is no reasonable expectation of success for the discussed modification. This argument is not persuasive. Plancon makes several references to multi-mode operation. Plancon sets forth several structures and methods for achieving a multi-mode analog display. For instance, column 17 line 61 through column 18 line 12 discuss using an LCD display to achieve variable scale in conjunction with an analogue display member.

Allowable Subject Matter

26. Claims 46-47 are allowed.

Conclusion

27. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

In response to applicant's request for additional citations of prior art see the following:

Bourquin (US 6754137) teaches a watch with combined time indicating mode and physical magnitude indicating mode. This reference has an initial publication dated of July 6th 2000 with publication number WO00/39644. See the entire disclosure. Column 3 lines 55-60 and column 4 lines 14-40 are of particular relevance.

Sakuyama (US 6490230) teaches hands used according to a plurality of modes. See entire disclosure. Hands 4a, 8a, and 17 are of particular interest as they indicate the operating mode of the other hands.

Farine (US 7031226) teaches two analogue display hands (3 and 4) which are operable according to mode.

Christen (US 6463011) teaches an analogue time device wherein the hands are operable according to a data mode and a time mode.

Born (US 7154817) teaches an analog timepiece whereby the display hands are operable according to mode. Born teaches using the hour hand to indicate physical magnitudes such as the direction of North (or the relative position/magnitude relative thereto) and the direction of Mecca, according to operational mode.

28. All claims are drawn to the same invention claimed in the application prior to the entry of the submission under 37 CFR 1.114 and could have been finally rejected on the grounds and art of record in the next Office action if they had been entered in the application prior to entry under 37 CFR 1.114.

Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL** even though it is a first action after the filing of a request for continued examination and the submission under 37 CFR 1.114. See MPEP § 706.07(b). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no, however, event will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SEAN KAYES whose telephone

number is (571) 272-8931. The examiner can normally be reached on 11:00am to 9:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Renee Luebke can be reached on (571) 272-2009. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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4/23/2009

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